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POLICE VERSO.

A TRAGEDY OF A ROMAN ARENA.

By E. L. WHITE.

At that time the four greatest cities in the Roman empire were Antioch, Rome, Alexandria, and Treves on the Moselle. Treves, which was the centre whence were governed Britain, Gaul, Spain, the Alpine districts, and the Rhine frontier, was the residence of the Prefect of the Rhine provinces. He was a very exalted personage, and commanded the army which was forever repelling the attemps of the Germanic tribes to cross the Rhine. At Treves also was the administration of these legions centred. There was not a month of summer or of winter when they had not some fighting to do, much of which was fierce and some desperate.

For ten years the Rhine legionaries had won all their battles under the same prefect, and never had any military order of his miscarried. In battle and in siege, in attack and in defence, the confidence of his men in him was absolute. Yet there was not in all the empire a more unpopular man than his Excellency the Prefect of the Rhine Marches. He more than counteracted the effect of his military prestige by an unsympathetic, uninspiring, and chilly demeanor. His successes roused no enthusiasm for himself. In camp he was a relentless martinet. Outside the army, in the municipal administration of Treves, in the government of the province, and in all things small and great, throughout even Britain and Spain, his unconciliatory manner and his stubborn formality won him fear and hatred.

It was a hot and dusty summer, with bad crops. The parade ground of Treves was, if possible, hotter and dustier than the country about. It was a white floor of dazzling, impalpable clay powder. On one side of it ran one rampart of the camp, over which showed the roofs of the low, dull-brown brick barracks. The other three sides were lined with crazy huts or shanties, dens of the camp followers and houses of the sutlers. About half an hour after sunrise the two legions then quartered at Treves were under review. Roman garrison review began at the first glow of dawn. The inspection of the formation was over. The Prefect, with his staff, was at one end of the ground, the Fourteenth Legion on his left, and the Thirty-third on his right.

The quaester read out the guard assignments, the watchword, and finally that a centurion of the Fourteenth Legion was to be deprived of his rank, and forwarded to the capital to answer the charge of conspiracy. He was summoned to step out and place himself in the hands of his guards. The accused was by far the most popular man in the legion, and ranked third among its sixty centurions. The Prefect had long disliked him, and would have preferred even more summary measures.

Almost before the order had been read the Fourteenth changed from a serried machine to a seething swarm of human figures, weltering in the dense envelope of dust which rose from under them. The centurions whom the rank and file distrusted were pinioned, every sword was out, and with weapons and shields aloft the men yelled themselves hoarse.

The Prefect ordered the first maniple of the Thirty-third to arrest the ringleaders. The Thirty-third stood like images, peering as well as they could against the sunlight in their eyes towards the mob across the parade-ground. The orderly did not take the trouble to ride back to report how the command was received.

The Prefect called out:

"Is there no man here who respects his oath? As well salute your centurion Emperor!"

The clamor was so loud that the staff could hardly hear each other. The centurion who was the cause of the outbreak seemed to be trying to quiet his fellows.

The Prefect raged mutely. Even his staff were against him and longed to see him humiliated.

When comparative silence was restored, not losing an instant, he chose the most dangerous and most promising course possible. For he was really a great commander and a bold one. He rode three horse-lengths, alone, towards the mutineers, and asked them if they rebelled against the Emperor, against himself, or against that particular order alone.

Diverse shoutings answered. A young centurion, who had taken no part in fomenting or quieting the tumult, stepped out. The men held their peace, and he said, very slowly and conciliatingly, that they did not rebel against the Emperor, that they did not mutiny against their commander, but that they did ask him to reconsider an order which had not yet received his official approval. Groans and cheers greeted all three statements.

His Excellency was reassured. The men had no fixed plans, they were divided, and they had no determined leaders. The mutiny was very real and terribly near a revolt that would ruin him utterly. But, while the infringement of discipline was irreparable, and his hold on the men and his officers appallingly weakened, yet there was a chance of regaining the reality of subordination and power by holding to the semblance of both. Mutinies, revolts and revolutions were none so rare in those days, and while the smallest beginning might lead to the world's end, on the other hand the frequency of insubordination made reaccepted obedience less a mockery and more a valuable possession than it could be under other circumstances. The effort of the speaker to save his official dignity he saw, and while he perceived that it gave him the very opportunity he wanted, he none the less hated the speaker for the condescension of it.

Torn by pride and anger, but in his calmest voice, he ordered the legion to reform. They obeyed. Taking his place at the head of the staff, he spoke a few ringing words to the men, reminding them of their oath and duty of utter obedience, and conciliating them with a formal disclaimer of any possible injustice to the defenders of the empire.

Then he spoke inaudibly to the quaester, and that official rode forward and proclaimed that the aforesaid centurions of the Fourteenth were to suffer a fine, and that the leaders of the disorder during the review were to be punished with rations of barley instead of wheat for a month. There was no further breaking of ranks, for the legion knew that their favorite was as wholly in their power to defend and protect while under arrest among them as when free.

The Prefect, fuming and vindictive, reached his palace to don his toga of state. In his anteroom he found an unwashed, greasy fellow, with a fashion of fingering his battered felt hat in the presence of great folks. In our days such a one would be known as a private detective. Romans called such professional spies.

The Prefect had many grievances against the world. But chief among these was one which he felt as a household shame and reproach. His elder son was a sickly, dissipated, incompetent dandy. To compensate him for this, he had a younger boy who was a fine a specimen of mental and physical manhood as the empire could show throughout its length and breadth. But this youth, who should have been, he felt, his pride and ally, had rebelled against his authority. He had even openly quarrelled with him, and,worst of all, he had left his father's house, which was an unheard-of act for a noble Roman. The lad had disappeared utterly and could not be found. He was supposed to have gone into the East, where his mother had kinsmen in high command,against the Parthians, and to be serving the state there under a false name.

All this had angered his father quite enough. His rage and chagrin redoubled when the spy asserted that he had positive information that the boy was in Treves, and that he would be able to find him in a day or two with a little extra money to spend on the search. The Prefect gave the money with a bitter heart. This news, if true, boded disgrace as well as scandal to his name. The world looked even more hateful to him. His hound fawned on him as he left his dressing-room, and he hit the beast a blow with his truncheon, which sent it yelling across the pavement.

He mounted his litter at the door, and again hoots and gibes sounded from the aleysways till the jeerers fled before the rods of his Nubians. The solemn lictors formed before the litter. But before the eight Bithynians had set their necks under the litter-poles, a foaming courier handed him dispatches from the war-office. He opened them as the litter was borne onward, and the first that he read was a curt reprimand on his trans-Rhenal policy, and a brutally commanding hint that he must cease favoring the German chieftain whose interests he had been furthering and somehow transfer his influence to the other side, as his favorite was an enemy of valuable and uncertain allies of Rome who dwelt across the head-waters of the Danube.

This accumulation of checks, rebuffs, and insults put his Excellency into a humor which was more than spiteful and vindictive. He was ready to wreak his wrath on anything. He would have enjoyed treating the Emperor as he had treated his hound, and most of all did he hate this populace and soldiery which jeered at him openly, and which was rejoicing at having thwarted him. They had made him do as they pleased in a matter where he felt he had a right to do his will, and he longed for an opportunity of compelling them to do their best. He reached the circus in a fine mood for asserting his authority doggedly at every opportunity.

Treves, the fourth city of the empire, possessed a circus which was outranked in size and splendor by those of a good score. The climate, soil, and the political conditions gave the people much work and comparatively little time or money for amusement. Yet the amphitheatre held sixty thousand persons. The games were to be magnificent that day. The Prefect was giving them out of his private income and he himself was to be editor.

Conspicuous among the ladies in their seats at the Prefect's left was his wife. Some years before she had been with her husband in a small garrison town on the Rhine when he was surprised and surrounded by a vast horde of Germans. Throughout the seige that followed she had shown such skill and courage in aiding the wounded, in directing relief sallies at critical moments, and even in exhorting the men on the walls that the Emperor had conferred on her the right to wear the purple cloak of a cavalry officer. Consequently, she shone among the women, for light pale hues were that year the fashion in feminine dress.

The procession of all the participants commenced. A British and a Scythian chariot, which were to race against each other without more competitors, attracted much attention, with their contrasted teams and drivers from the utmost West and East.

None of those entered for any other event excited so much interest as did the 32 gladiators whose combat was to close the day's show. They were to fight in pairs, sixteen on each side of the arena, and the victor of each pair was to face the victor nearest him, and the victors were thus to pair off and fight again till only one remained. All were armed and helmeted with hidden faces. The favorite in the betting was a professional from Rome, a Roman by race, and a fighter whose fame had spread through the empire. He now appeared at Treves for the first time. The only man seriously backed to win against him was a big Gaul, also well known, and one who had beaten many an adversary. At the very first sight of the 32, these favorites were well liked, but most of all was interest centered in a graceful, well-knit youngster, one of the last pair, as they marched along in the procession. It was whispered that he was a Greek. Greek gladiators were rare in any part of the empire, and it was years since one had fought at Treves. This man had that bearing which wins sympathy, and in a few moments half the men and all the women were talking of him and wishing him good luck. Not much betting was done in his favor, but even the backers of other contestants inwardly hoped or openly wished that he might get off easily if defeated.

The show passed off much like other shows. One animal fight which was wholly novel at Treves was that of a herd of some fifty dog-faced baboons against successive single large beasts, of which they disposed with surprising celerity. A beautiful leopard, chivied all about the sand by these grinning manlike devils, made desperate efforts to escape. She essayed a prodigious leap out of the arena and clutched the parapet from which she sprang into the seats of the German chieftains. This created some excitement, and a hurricane of cheers when one blonde, pink-skinned young giant of them, his blood spattering his fellows, deliberately strangled her to death in spite of her clawings and hurled the carcass back into the enclosure.

At last came the thirty-two of whom thirty-one might die. The Roman was among the sixteen on the side beneath the ladies' benches. The young Greek and the Gaul were on the other side, below the seats of the Germans. In the first round the Gaul was over-confident, and suffered a flesh-wound in the knee. He won his bout, and so did the Greek and the Roman. It befell so that for the last round save one the Roman survived, cool and unwounded, and the young Greek faced the Gaul. Of the defeated men who were merely wounded, some had been spared, and some dispatched, according to the favor or disfavor of the spectators nearest them.

The Roman's adversary grappled him, and was hacked to pieces at half-arm's length after a long fight. The Gaul had fallen to a third wound almost before the Roman had shortened his sword grip to begin dealing with his man. Each set of victors had had a brief breathing-time, helmets on. The audience rustled and buzzed while the Roman got his breath. It was hot and dusty mid-afternoon, but no one left. Even the gaudily painted awning-poles afar and aloft were hid by agile enthusiasts of the mob, who had swarmed up them and were holding on with legs and arms.

The Roman being less fresh of the two, the other crossed the arena, passing through a wicket in the wall dividing the space, and faced his adversary below the ladies' seats. The rustling ceased. The clash of sword and shield in every parry could be heard by the farm-laborers at the north end of the circus. The women especially, humble, and great, were wrought up with interest for the younger man.

The fight was not long. His second wound brought the lad to the ground. The Roman set his foot on the fallen chest, raised his sword and shield over his head and saluted the editor and the spectators. Then, blinded by sweat, he pitched off his big helmet, snitted his grip of his sword,and began to roll his eyes along the benches to see what he must do with his fallen foe. Every woman, child, and man was standing, every thumb pointed down. The fainting boy might have heard the cries of the friendly folk. The gladiator looked first towards the north. Before he turned towards the editor's stand half the theatre saw his Excellency, his face perfectly expressionless, his hand resting on the velvet-covered rail before him, the thumb stolidly pointing up. The gladiator was a slave, hired by him under an oath and penalties of fire and steel. Waves of inarticulate remonstrance ran from tier to tier. Some half-drunken men of the Fourteenth, lounging in the doorway where the dead bodies had been dragged out, saw the thumb also. Full of their success of the morning, they thought it would be a fine thing to rescue the young fellow, and started at a tipsy double-quick across the sand. The Roman saw them, looked round, and saw the editor. He dared not hesitate. His life was at stake. He gave the prostrate lad a kick, and the boy tried to loosen the helmet. His hands fell from weakness. The Roman cut the chin strap.

All this took place in six breaths. The audience, with an electric mutual understanding, sat down, every right thumb outstretched earthward. Not a soul made any noise, not even to cheer the half-dozen running drunkards.

The Roman kicked off the helmet, raised his blade for the fini shidngfifin and raised his blade for the finishing stroke. As it fell against the background of hushed and seated gazers a purple-clad figure arose from among the ladies and another from the Prefect's ivory throne, and a man's and woman's voice screamed:

"My son!"

The next moment the Prefect's wife had fainted; the Roman, his shield cast away, was kneeling beside the dying lad, trying in vain to check the blood with his naked left hand; the whole audience, women and men alike, were on their feet; and the Prefect sank in his chair, dazed and trembling, and to his ears the universe seemed filled with the incisive howl of rebuke and derision which arose from sixty thousand throats.—New York Post.

Friday Favored.

Evidently Friday is to be the great day for state events. The first court was held on Friday. The king's birthday is to be celebrated on Friday, and the coronation procession is to be on Friday.—Birmingham (Eng.) Gazette.

The Cat.

Church—Did you hear the yarn about the Manx cat?

Gotham—No; is it a long story?

Church—No; short tail.—Yonkers Statesman.

DOWN WITH THE TARIFF

YELLOW JOURNALS AND FREE TRADERS IN HARMONY.

They Would Tinker the Tariff to Help Foreign Producers and Again Tinker the Tariff to the Injury of Our Domestic Agricultural Interests.

How to thwart the Meat Trust and compel a reduction of the price of meats? Yellow editors, Democratic free trade, mugwump and occasionally Republican answer in unison: "Repeal the tariff on live stock and meats!" Easiest thing in the world When anything goes wrong, when prices advance by reason of exceptional conditions, such as scarcity and increased cost of production, tinker the tariff. Let in competitive foreign products to break down prices. Possibly this will not break down prices in the present instance. Possibly the Meat Trust is prepared to buy up all that comes in on the hoof or in cold storage from Mexico, Canada, Argentina or Australia and still keep up prices. Trusts have been known to do that kind of thing. No matter. Repeal the tariff, anyhow. Don't bother about other remedies already at hand, such as the enforcement of the law, now openly violated, which forbids rebates and special foreign concessions to the big shippers who make up the Meat Trust; such as the enforcement of State laws against trust extortions. These remedies would, to be sure, go straight to the root of the matter, but they involve some labor and trouble. Therefore, ignore them and tackle the tariff. What could be simpler?

To repeal the tariff on live stock and meats might possibly have some influence in breaking down prices, but the chances are it would not. The tariff had nothing to do with last year's shortage of a billion bushels in our corn crop, and its repeal would not make good that shortage. But even supposing that meat prices were to give way a little—and it would be but a little—by reason of taking off the tariff duties on live animals and dressed meats. How will it be next year, when there has been no shortage in the corn crop, and when normal prices and conditions prevail once more? Shall we then restore the Dingley tariff rates on live animals and dressed meats? Shall we tinker the tariff every time prices go up or down? No, no; that will not do at all. The free trade, mugwump and occasional Republican school of theorists would never stand for a restoration of the Dingley rates.

But what about the American farmer? When prices of meat on the hoof and on the butchers' block have once more regained an average level, what will he say as he sees coming over the border vast herds of cheaper cattle from Mexico and Canada, while shiploads of foreign meats come in duty free from Australia and Argentina? In 1896 spring lambs sold in Omaha at $3.50 per head. That was after two years of tariff tinkering on free-trade lines, of low tariff and no tariff on live animals and meat. Today the same lambs sell for $7.50 per head. Values of edible live stock have changed in nearly the same proportion all along the line. That is, after nearly five years of Republican tariff protection. Will a removal of the tariff that hits agriculture and does not touch manufacturing, mining, etc., strike the American farmer favorably? Will it strike the general body of American producers and wage earners as the fair thing, the right thing to do? Probably not. Yellow thinkers who have hit upon tariff smashing as the remedy for high prices of meat would do well to try another think or two.

FOREIGN WOOL FOR WEST.

New Zealand and Australia Want Our Market For Their Raw Products.

Dispatches from Seattle state that a woolen mill is to be built in that city, with capital largely from Australia and New Zealand. It is said that the wool growers of those countries are anxious to make a market in the northern part of the United States for their raw product. Seattle is looked upon as a good distributing point for the product of the mill, while the raw material can be unloaded from ships into the mill building or its warehouses. It is probable that if this project is carried forward that a portion of the raw materials must come from this country for the purpose of giving the proper mixtures, but the bulk of the material used will be from the two countries named. These goods will come in competition with those of the Eastern factories, and will have an advantage of cheap wool and the fact that the markets are in the immediate vicinity of the factory.

These conditions in Seattle naturally give rise to the question, why, if there is a profit in bringing wool several thousand miles from Australia and New Zealand and manufacturing it, in the face of a heavy tariff duty, there should be more money in the manufacture of our own products, where the shearing pen is almost at the door of the factory, if the factory were built and running? The question naturally arises, in addition, what would be the conditions if the duty on foreign wools were abolished and Australian and Argentine wool could be laid down in Boston and Seattle at ten cents a pound.—Helena (Mont.) Record.

A Good Example.

The Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, has set a good example in passing a resolution deprecating tariff tinkering as a means of "doing something for Cuba." The Republican Club, of the City of New York, was true to its name and its principles when it refused to rush through a resolution calling for a repeal of the tariff on live stock and meats as a means of checkmating the Beef Trust. The resolution was very properly referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

The Democracy Hopeless.

With the Republican party in power we have much to hope for, and receive great prosperity, while with Democracy in power we have no reasonable hope of prosperity.—Birmingham (Ala.) Times.

You were gentleman and lady before you were husband and wife. Don't forget it.

RUINED ST. PIERRE

The Area Swept by the Volcano Ten Miles in Length.

ROBBERY OF THE DEAD

Heaps of Bodies Obstructing Streets and Foul Air Make Work of Exploration Difficult.

Inspection of the Ruins Shows Only Desolation—A Starving Ox Apparently the Only Living Thing in the City—Houses That Are Uninjured Held Inmates Who Are Dead—Old Man Found Lifeless by His Team—Streets Still Distinguishable in Places—Funeral Service and Prayers for the Dead at Fort de France.

Fort de France, Martinique.—A visit to the site of the destroyed city of St. Pierre disclosed that no exaggeration has been made of the work of destruction. An area ten miles long and six miles wide was utterly devastated by the fiery flood from Mont Pelee.

The streets are two feet deep in ashes and cinders which cover thousands of dead bodies, scorched black and shiny, as if they had been plunged in boiling pitch. Many of the dead were never touched by the volcanic fire and some of the houses and woodwork destroyed show no sign of burning.

The path of the volcanic torrent is marked out in a strange manner. The vicinity of the shore, where vessels anchored, was swept by a whirlwind of volcanic gas, which ripped, tore and scattered everything in its passage, but left few traces of cinders behind. On the other hand, the fort, centre and adjoining parts of St. Pierre are buried under a thick bed of cinders which consumed everything beneath it.

The son of Behanzin, the King of Dahomey, who was being educated at St. Pierre, is among the dead.

There is hardly a person of prominence here in Fort de France who is not mourning the loss of relatives. Dr. Verne, who is in attendance on the injured in the hospitals here, lost over forty near and distant relatives in St. Pierre, to say nothing of hundreds of intimate friends there. M. Clarac, one of the wealthiest merchants of Fort de France, lost over a hundred relatives in the annihilated city, where his family had lived for several generations. These are only conspicuous incidents out of thousands more.

The only living thing seen in the city was an ox, thin as a skeleton. While the body of one of the victims, which had been recovered by a relative, was being prepared for removal, this animal stalked slowly through the wreckage to the beach, where it drank sea water, and then went back up the hillside.

There is not an inhabitable house in the city or nearby villages.

Soldiers are guarding property from prowling ghouls, who are robbing the dead. They meet with severe punishment when caught.

The fires in the wrecked buildings of the city are extinguished, and representatives of the commercial houses from Fort de France are digging in the debris of houses and stores in search of documents and valuables.

The number of victims is so great in places that in the great heaps of commingled dead identification of individuals is very difficult.

The odor of the putrifying bodies makes the work of handling them not only horribly offensive, but dangerous to the searchers as well. Thus far 2000 bodies have been found and disentangled from the ruins. Of these 592 have been buried.

The work of clearing the thoroughfares will necessitate the employment of large numbers of men for many months.

The entire country all about St. Pierre was turned into a chaotic waste. All the trees are either torn up by the roots or snapped off and lie level with the ground.

On the Cluse estate, near St. Pierre, a few buildings are untouched. Those who were in them, however, were all found dead. They had been suffocated, but were not disfigured, and the identity of each one of them was easily made out.

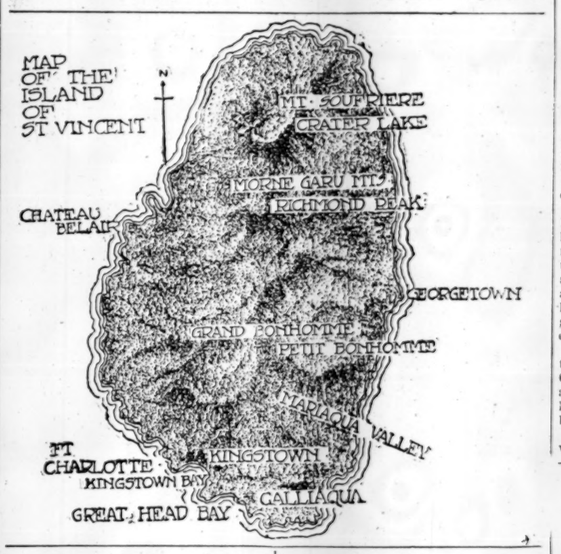
The body of an old man was found lying by a carriage, to which a pair of dead horses were harnessed. The old man was still holding the reins in his hands as though about to get in the carriage when stricken down. A boy lay dead by his side. The features of both were calm. Inside the house and behind a parlor door was the body of a young girl. Her hair was down and terror was stamped upon her features.

A day of great solemnity in Fort de France has been observed, where there were imposing funeral ceremonies and prayers for the repose of the souls of the victims of the calamity. All the Government authorities of the island were present, as well as the officers of the French warship Suchet, the Danish warship Valkyrie and the German warship Falke, and the United States tug Potomac. The grief manifested by all present was very keen.

Many merchants and other business men here in Fort de France, as well as heads of the civil government, went to St. Pierre out of curiosity the night before the disaster, and were among those lost.

Great changes in submarine depths around Martinique have occurred. A number of little islands have entirely disappeared.

A depth of 2000 metres is now found where formerly there was only sixty. A number of big spirals of smoke are constantly streaming up from Mont Pelee, accompanied by continuous subterranean rumblings.





A MAP SHOWING THE STRICKEN SECTION OF THE ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

FLUNDERING AT ST. PIERRE.

Fifty Robbers Sent to Five Years' Imprisonment.

Kingstown, St. Vincent.—In advices received here from Fort de France it is said that looting and robbery are on the increase at St. Pierre and elsewhere, and that the authorities cannot cope with the conditions, especially as local political quarrels at St. Pierre are interfering with practical harmonious action. Six thousand refugees are at Fort de France. Rioting is feared there.

Business at Fort de France has been stopped, the bank there will not resume operations for the present, and money is scarce.

St. Pierre is infested with pillagers, who are forcing safes. The authorities are taking severe measures. Fifty of the ghouls have been imprisoned in this city, where the population wanted to lynch them. The thieves have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment each.

Troops have been detailed to guard the ruins in St. Pierre, with orders to fire upon pillagers.

The inhabitants of the north part of the island are now distributed in the various districts of the south.

For Opening Wife's Letters, $50.

By a decree of the United States District Court at Boston, Mass., it cost M. D. Giroux, of North Adams, $50 to open letters addressed to his wife, with whom he does not live. Mrs. Giroux claimed that her husband opened her letters against her orders.

A Bridegroom Killed.

David Byers and Mrs. Josie McDonald were married at Orillia, Ont. While returning to their future home in Atherley, the carriage upset and Byers was thrown in a ditch and killed.

Boy of Nineteen a Fire Chief.

Mayor Doxey has appointed Edward Tracey, aged nineteen, as Chief of the Fire Department, of Elgin, Ill. Tracey is the youngest fire marshal in the United States. His appointment is a reward for his heroic action during a recent fire, when he rescued two women from a burning building. He has displayed remarkable coolness and judgment at other fires.

Two Hundred Shocks Felt.

Within nine hours recently, two hundred earthquake shocks were felt at Tapachula, Mexico.

Minister Wu to Leave Us.

By an imperial edict just issued Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister in Washington, and Sheng Chia Peng are appointed to prepare a code of Chinese laws on modern lines. Wu Ting Fang probably soon will be recalled to China to undertake this work.

Rain Helps Nebraska Crops.

Rain has fallen in Nebraska. The southern and eastern portions of the State received most of the downpour. This will put winter wheat in fine condition, and will kill off chinch bugs.

The National Game.

The Brooklyn Club has given Outfielder George Hildebrand notice of release.

Chicago has suspended Fred Glade, Frank Bonner, Davy Jones and Rube Waddell.

Phillippi, like the other Pirate pitchers, is in midsummer form. He uses his teasing drop ball with great success.

Charlie Zuber says that in Nichols, Ryan and O'Neill St. Louis has the homeliest catching corps in the National League.

RUIN AT ST. VINCENT

More Territory Devastated by Volcano Than at Martinique.

Entire Northern Part of the Island Covered With Ashes—Thousands in Need of Assistance.

Kingstown, St. Vincent.—A newspaper correspondent has just returned here from a visit, on horseback, to the devastated district of this island, during which he traveled fifty miles and penetrated to within five miles of the Soufriere crater. The ash-covered area of St. Vincent exceeds that of Martinique, which the correspondent has also explored.

The entire northern part of the island is covered with ashes to an average depth of eighteen inches, varying from a thin layer at Kingstown to two feet or more at Georgetown. The crops are ruined, nothing green can be seen, the streets of Georgetown are cumbered with snowdrift-like heaps of asnes, and ashes rest so heavily on the roof that in several cases the weight has caused them to fall in. There will soon be 5000 destitute persons in need of assistance from the Government, which is already doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers.

While the outbreak of the volcano on the island of Martinique killed more persons outright, more territory has been ruined in St. Vincent, hence there is greater destitution here.

The injured persons were horribly burned by the hot grit which was driven along with tremendous velocity. Twenty-six persons who sought refuge in a room ten feet by twelve were all killed. One person was brained with a huge stone nine miles from the crater.

It is estimated that the ocean has encroached from ten feet to two miles along the coast near Georgetown, and that a section on the north of the island has dropped into the sea.

Lieutenant Benjamin B. McCormick, commanding the United States tug Potomac, now in these waters, has called on Governor Llewelyn and offered him the sympathy of the United States and any assistance which it was in his power to render. The Potomac has also landed what she can spare of her food stuffs.

The subterranean detonations here have ceased, and the Soufriere relapsed, apparently, into perfect repose, no smoke arising from the crater and the fissures emitting no vapor. The stunted vegetation that formerly adorned the slopes of the mountain has disappeared, having given place to gray-colored lava, which greets the eye on every side.

The negroes who have remained on the estates are half starved, and the Carib survivors are leaving their caves and pillaging abandoned dwelling houses and shops. Many arrests have been made for that offense.

The death rate in the hospitals is still very high, notwithstanding the best medical efforts. All the neighboring British colonies are showing sympathy with the sufferers here. Subscription lists have been started, and food and clothing are being forwarded.

While the entire community is thankful for this help and sympathy from British sources, on all sides are heard grateful appreciation of the prompt aid furnished by the United States in sending the Potomac here with provisions and other things.

Mont Pelee Still Active.

Fort de France, Martinique.—Great flashes of very bright light were emitted from Mont Pelee between 10 and 11 o'clock p. m.

They were visible from here. Thick, glowing red clouds, interspersed with flashes of light, were issuing from the volcano in the morning. Showers of cinders, lasting for twenty minutes, accompanied the activity.

The people in the districts of Lorrain, Marigot, Sainte Marie, and La Trinite are panic stricken.



A TOPOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.

Enraged Woman Struck Dumb.

Infuriated over some trivial matter at her house, Mrs. Charles Giffords, of Middlesboro, Ky., screamed at the top of her voice, something snapped and she could not speak until the following day, when she found that she was able to whisper.

H. Clay Evans Takes the Oath.

Henry Clay Evans, who has just retired as Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, has taken oath of office as Consul-General at London. He will leave for his post early in June.

Mason Asks $1,000,000 For Culture.

Senator Mason "by request" has introduced in the United States Senate a bill to establish a "National Conservatory of Music and Art." The sum to be appropriated is $1,000,000. It is proposed to establish conservatories at Washington, New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

Killed and Injured in Pittsburg Explosion

The naphtha explosions near Pittsburg, Pa., will result in the death of between thirty and forty persons and more than 200 seriously injured, many for life.

ANTHRACITE MEN STAY OUT

About 145,000 Workers Obey Order Making Strike Permanent.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT PLANNED

Leaders Making an Effort to Have the Bituminous Miners Go Out in Sympathy—If They Succeed Nearly 500,000 Men Will Be Idle—Operators Prepare For a Long Struggle.

Hazleton, Pa.—The coal strike in the anthracite field has been made permanent by the miners' convention here by a vote of 461 to 340. About 145,000 mine employes are directly involved.

The decision has created consternation throughout the entire anthracite region, as many industries, including the light plants, have but small supplies of coal on hand, and will be forced to suspend if the mines shut down for even a comparatively short time. It will be seen from this that the 145,000 men thrown out by the strike order are not the only ones who will be forced into idleness.

Before the convention finally adjourned steps were taken to involve in the strike all the bituminous and anthracite coal miners of the United States. According to the rules of the union, it requires five districts to call a national convention. The officials hope to be able to get the consent of two bituminous districts for the issuance of a call for a special national convention, at which the question of involving all the bituminous miners in the United States in the present struggle will be discussed. The officials hope that if this special convention is called, which is not unlikely, they will be able to bring out the non-union bituminous miners in Virginia, West Virginia and central Pennsylvania. If the plan succeeds, about 450,000 mine workers will be out on strike.

Reports from all over the anthracite regions show that every one of the 147,000 miners who went out on temporary strike are abiding by the decision of the convention to continue the strike.

Business men throughout the anthracite region are depressed. Many have declared they will give no credit to miners during the strike, despite the fact that this policy often means serious loss of custom in times of prosperity. The advantages that summer brings to the poor in the country will prevent possible suffering in the case of a long suspension.

The miners' wives are as determined as their husbands. They say they are going to try to keep their families from starving by taking in washing and going out to scrub. They believe the miners will win.

The coal companies continue to make preparations for a long strike. The coal and iron police, who are sworn in by the State of Pennsylvania, but who are paid by the coal companies, are now more active and alert, but their services are hardly needed at this time, because the strikers are keeping away from the collieries. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has removed the mules from its mines in this vicinity, and placed them in pasture. The electric railway company has reduced its service one-half, and laid off a number of its employes. Because of the stagnation of business, traffic is becoming very light. Many industrial establishments are experiencing difficulty in getting coal, and are economizing in this respect.

EFFECTS OF THE COAL STRIKE.

Philadelphia.—A tabulated statement of each of the eight anthracite coal districts affected by the strike, with the number of collieries, number of employes, and the wages for each full working day, is as follows:

District.	Collieries.	Employes.	Daily Wages.
First	41	17,285	$23,010
Second	49	18,789	21,825
Third	50	18,600	24,180
Fourth	49	23,067	29,987
Fifth	38	17,111	20,644
Sixth	43	20,279	26,361
Seventh	47	20,655	26,851
Eighth	40	12,041	15,651

Total number of collieries involved, 357; total number of employes, 145,827.

Railway men and others affected, 30,000; total daily wages of miners, $188,509; total monthly wages, $3,000,000.

Total earnings last year of 114 working days, $36,323,000; number of tons of coal mined a month (average), 5,000,000; total tons mined during the year (approximately), 55,000,000.

KING ALFONSO'S CORONATION

Letter of Congratulation From President Roosevelt Presented.

Madrid, Spain.—The United States special envoy to the coronation of King Alfonso, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, has presented President Roosevelt's letter to his Majesty. The letter is as follows:

"Great and Good Friend: In the name of and in behalf of the Government and the people of the United States, I desire to present their sincere felicitations on the occasion of your Majesty's majority, and to assure you of their friendship and good wishes for the welfare of your Majesty and your Majesty's people. I trust your life will be long and happy, and that your reign will live in the affections of your people and bless them with peace, prosperity and happiness, and I pray God to have you in His safe and holy keeping. Your good friend,

"ROOSEVELT."

CARNEGIE WOULD BUY PHILIPPINES

Millionaire Iron Master Says His $30,000,000 Offer Stands.

London.—When asked whether there was any truth in the published statement that he had offered to pay $20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands, provided he was authorized to announce to the Filipinos that their independence would be acknowledged ultimately by the United States, Andrew Carnegie laconically replied:

"Yes, and I meant it."

A RIVAL TO THE SHIP COMBINE.

Ten Parliament Members Expect to Form a Pool to Fight Morgan.

London.—The Daily Mail says that ten members of the House of Commons have promised to form a pool of $5,000,000 as the nucleus of a fund to start a line of Atlantic greyhounds in opposition to the Morgan combine.

Little Demand For Corn.

There has been very little activity in demand for corn for consumption, and next to nothing has been done for export.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

General Lee's Answer.

After the surrender of Appomattox, General Wise came riding down the road furiously to where General Lee and his staff were grouped. He was splashed with mud from head to heels, and there were great splotches of mud dried and caked upon his face. Addressing General Lee, he asked in a theatrical voice, "Is it true, General Lee, that you have surrendered?"

"Yes, General Wise, it is true."

"I wish, then, to ask you one question. What is going to become of my brigade, General Lee, and what is going to become of me?"

General Lee looked at the splashed warrior for a full minute and then said calmly and in a low tone, "General Wise, go and wash your face."

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

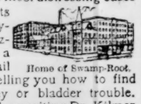
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Paul J. Bungart,

ARCHITECT.

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.

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BAY VIEW HOTEL

Sample Rooms and Hacks Free.

F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.

Fronting Edenton Bay, Edenton, N.C

KEATON'S HOTEL,

WM. G. SYMONS, & SON, PROPS.,

Main Street, Near Water

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Wanted.

WANTED.

1,000 subscribers to the CAROLINIAN at One Dollar a year.

WANTED To sell interest in good paying business to be established here. Young man preferred. Capital required $750.00. Purchaser will be manager. Good salary attached. Address with references Box 544, Augusta, Ga.

FOUND—A gold toothpick—Owner can get same by applying at his office and paying for this notice.

WANTED—To rent for a short period a type-writter—Remington R. P. Jenkins, Carolinian Bldg

For Sale One set of bed room furniture; including mattress and springs, $12, with ward-robe $15. Also one Brussels carpet $5., and several separate pieces of furniture. Apply 62 Shepard st.

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The North Carolinian

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D. O. NEWBERRY, - - Bus. Manager

A MERITED REBUKE.

The Atlanta Constitution in a recent issue, being in a splenful mood, made a violent, unfair, and vulgar attack upon Senator Pritchard. The patent injustice of this uncalled for assault has aroused the Charlotte Observer to give voice to the following, which, coming as it does from one of the most ably edited dailies of the state, the mouth-piece of conservative democracy, all allowances being made for natural political bias, is an unqualified tribute to the sterling character and worth of North Carolina's senior Senator. The Observer says:

"Mr. Pritchard is not the greatest nor the least man in the senate; neither the best nor the worst. The great body of his fellow-citizens of North Carolina have no sympathy with the majority of his views, but he is doing what he conceives to be best for his state and we venture to say that no North Carolinian has ever gone to Washington to enlist his interest in any matter of North Carolina concern and failed to secure his active co-operation. We hope to see him succeeded in the Senate next March by a Democrat; but he is not to be injured at home by the coarse detraction of outsiders. We observe with some satisfaction that The Chattanooga Times enters its protest against this Atlanta outburst, in its editorial on the subject being in part as follows:

"During the first part of Mr. McKinley's term, Pritchard inclined to antagonize the merit system of civil service, but he proved himself no mean part of a statesman by his course as a member of the committee that was appointed to begin the work of tearing down the reform. He refused to do the job.

During Pritchard's last three years in the upper house he has acquired considerable influence and generally he used it as a patriot should. He is the most popular Southern Republican in either House, in the last fifteen years, both in Congress and among the people of Washington.

We say these words all the more readily because we have, in times past, been of a very different opinion; though we never abused him, we held the Senator in much less respect than his abilities and his real record entitle him to.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

From a lengthy editorial review of Judge Clark's so-called reply, appearing in the Charlotte Observer, the following is excerpted:

"We have referred to his (Judge Clark) having faced the charge of inaugurating and abetting litigation upon which he was to pass as a judge There can be no denial or evasion as to this and his manner of meeting it is remarkable. Stripped of all verbiage it is that he, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was the law adviser of the Governor. The Attorney General is the law officer of the government, besides, at that time there was on the Supreme Court bench, in addition to himself, three Republicans, one of whom was Chief Justice, and one Populist. Isn't it curious that of this bunch of five judges, and an Attorney General, a Republican Governor should have chosen as his adviser the one Democrat?"

Judge Clark, with his I'll-be-vicar of-Bray-sir motto is adding another white elephant to democracy's already large herd.

Gen. Roberts of Gates makes a formal announcement of his candidacy for the democratic nomination for the Congressmanship from the First District. The General announces himself as opposed to the educational program in this state at present out-lined by Aycock & Co. The education of the colored man he considers especially unwise. The rest of his address is confined to the usual platitudes

There are two unpardonable sins in this world—success and failure. Those who succeed can't forgive a fellow for being a failure, and those who fail can't forgive him for being a success. If you do succeed, though, you will be too busy to bother very much about what the failure thinks.

Congressman Small is trying to get his bearings. A vote of censure and an invitation to deliver an address of welcome on behalf of the city by the same mail and both from the same town. It must have a rather dazing effect.

Lewis Nixon and the Tammany Tiger are at outs. Like Mr. Shepherd Nixon tried to reform the organization from the inside, and he finds the task hopeless. He declares he could not retain his self-respect and the leadership of Tammany Hall.

Senator Simmons' latest out-break is directed gainst the Federal Courts. Furnifold can't control them and it makes him mad that there should be any his will to dispute.

BARBARITY OF FILIPINOS.

There is a growing impression among the democrats of experience and judgment that the wholesale denunciation of the American army is not good politics. Political thunder as thus manufactured is being bought at too high a price. The coupling of such epithets as "murderer", "butcher," "dastard", and "poor old scoundrel" with the names of our generals at present in the field, men, many of them, who have won their present high rank by merit and gallantry in action, pleases not the American public

Common sense is asserting itself. It is realized that our troops in the Philippines are of precisely the same stuff as those who fought at Santiago, picked representatives of American manhood. Gen. Smith who was court-martialed for doing effective work in Samar, was wounded at El Caney, and has a reputation in the army for bravery and ability.

It must be remembered that war is not a parlor game of ping-pong, especially when conducted against a cruel, barbarous and treacherous foe.

Listen to the following, an extract from a recent speech of Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, who spent some time making personal observations in the Philippines, an account of barbarities practiced by insurgents upon loyal Filipinos and Americans:

"They took men out and tied them to ant hills 6 or 8 or 10 feet high and 6 feet in diameter filled with ants that are absolutely ravenous and eat up everything they come in contact with. They tied these men to ant hill and allowed them to be eaten to death by ants. They buried them in the ground up to their necks and allowed them thus to die. They took loyal Filipinos and loyal Americans and cut them open in the abdomen, taking out a portion of the bowels and nailing it to a tree and driving them around the tree with bolos while they disemboweled themselves, and yet you gentlemen stand here and condemn American soldiers for standing by men who are loyal to the American flag and who are suffering such outrages as these."

Human nature is human nature the world over. Right here in civilized America violent crimes have called forth the fury of the mob and human beings have been tortured, hung and burned at the stake. The rule of conduct laid down by the gentle Nazarene prevails not yet on earth. Put your self in his place before you judge the American soldier too harshly.

THE OLD-TIME RELIGION.

Recently Bishop Walden addressed the Methodist ministry of Cincinnati and took occasion to read the riot act against worldliness in the church. Among its manifestations he included novel-reading, theater-going, dancing and social card-playing. "No wonder." said he, "we do not have the old-fashioned Methodist revivals!"

The Atlanta Constitution, referring to the same, says; "Some of the brethren refused to submit meekly to this prelatical lambasting and several proceeded to "talk back" at the bishop in a way that doubtless pained his episcopal sense of Sir Oracle sufficiency. We regard it, however, as a hopeful sign that there are ministers ready to look upon the much-mooted questions of conduct above mentioned from more than one point of view. It will do nobody any harm to open up those subjects to sensible debate and let the world in general know where the line really needs to be drawn between sin and mere arbitrary rules of church discipline.

There are countless honest Christian people who would really like to know whether true religion is a question of a good conscience, or a question of leg control? Perhaps, also whether saving faith dares shipwreck by reading a good, sprightly, wholesome novel, or can only be kept alive and effective by confining itself to the literature of "Saint's Rest' and the Sunday sermon? The full and frank discussion of these theories will do good, we think, rather than harm to the old-time religion."

There is a peculiar interest in the fact that the special Envoy of the United States was made the most welcome and honored of foreign guests at the royal inauguration of the King of Spain and that one of the most cordial messages of congratulation and good wishes to the young King was sent by the President of this republic.

Senator Simmons' effort to borrow credit for the state appropriations secured by Senator Pritchard shows him up in rather a poor light. With all his faults, we hardly imagined that the chief of the "organizers" would stoop to so small a trick as this.

The Republican who can't afford to pay a dollar a year for the CAROLINIAN, the only Republican organ in the district, is a pretty good Democrat.

Henry A Page's epistolary contribution to the Clark controversy, couched as it was in semi-humorous and semi-satirical vein, was a poser pure and simple.

Was the Jury Influenced.

The following which appeared in yesterdays's Norfolk Virginian, a contribution from its Suffolk correspondent, is of interest:

"Mr. Derickson, a large manufacturer of Elizabeth City, who was foreman of the jury that brought the death verdict against Jim Wilcox, accused of murdering Nell Cropsey, his sweetheart, was in Suffolk today, and in response to questions talked freely about the celebrated case. He said in part:

"There were eleven good men on the jury, I will not say anything about the twelth.

"We tried to find a verdict without prejudice and in accordance with our oath.

"No, we were not influenced by the courthouse demonstration, by our previous impressions, nor anything else except the evidence and law. We knew what the people meant by leaving the court room when Mr. Aydlett began his speech, but that did not influence the jury." Mr. Derickson then added, and here is the milk in the cocoanut,

"I am satisfied that if we had brought in a verdict of not guilty Wilcox would have been lynched that Saturday night, and he may have died before leaving the court house. I saw the people gathering under the shadows, and I knew they meant to do business if the verdict didn't suit,

"I believe if we had said Wilcox was innocent the people would have felt like hanging the jurymen themselves."

You Know What You Are Taking.

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure Nopay. 50c.

Outbreak of Small-pox

Governor Aycock and the State Board of Health are advised of a bad outbreak of smallpox at South Mills, Camden county, and of one death from it. Camden is one of the three counties in this State, the others being Pamlico and Tyrrell, in which the county commissioners have violated the law by failing to elect a county superintendent of health. The law is mandatory as to this matter The county superintendent has authority to take the steps to manage such outbreaks. The board of health has sent the State smallpox expert to that county to do all he can, and has notified the county commissioners that they will be indicted if they fail to elect a superintendent of health.

Can't Keep it Secret.

The splendid work of Dr. King's New Life Pills is daily coming to light, No such grand remedy for Liver and Bowel troubles was ever known before. Thousands bless them for curing constipation, Sick Headache, Billiousness, Jaundice and Indigestion. Try them. 25c at South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C. and all drug stores.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The wireless telegraphy tests recently made at Roanoke Island have attracted national attention.

The Government has testing stations at Weer Point, on the northeast shoals of Roanoke Island, and another about seven miles west of Cape Hatteras. The two stations are about fifty miles distant from each other. The intervening space between the two points is nearly all over Pamlico Sound, which at this season of the year is fresh and not near so good for the transmission of wireless messages as salt water.

At the recent tests messages were sent at the rate of thirty words per minute, and this is by no means the possible limit. Professor Fessenden, who conducts the experiments, says with a skilled operator fifty or possibly as many as seventy words can be sent.

A complete commentary of 21 vols. on the Old Testiment. An outline or homiletic suggestion on every possible text. Publishers' price $60.00 will sell cheap.

D. P. Harris,
Elizabeth City N. C.

The Best Prescription for Malaria.

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless, form. No cure—No Pay. Price 50c

Republican State Convention.

Greensboro, N. C., Apr. 5—A state convention of the republican party of North Carolina is hereby called to meet in the city of Greensboro on Thursday, August 28, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

Said convention is called for the purpose of nominating candidates for chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme court, ten Superior court judges, one railroad commissioner and a superintendent of public instruction, and for the consideration of other business.

The chairman of the several county committees are requested to call conventions in their respective countses in accordance with the plan of organization for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention.

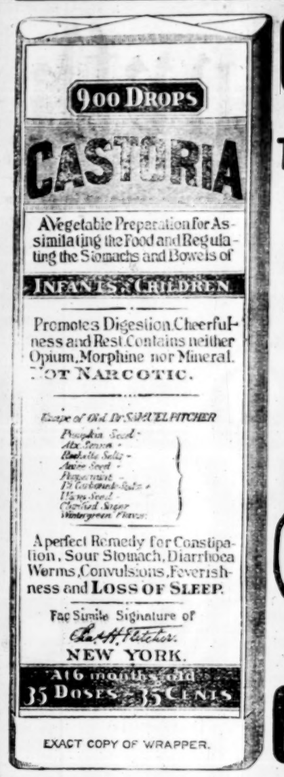
By order of the committee.

J. C. PRITCHARD,
Chairman.

D. C. Pearson,
Secretary.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxatave Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day No Cure, No Price 25cents.



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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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Best Work! Lowest Prices!

Judge Clark finds that the democratic ass has a strain of kicking broncho blood in his veins

To a Cure Cold in one Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it frils to cure. E. W Grove signature is on each box. 25c

The sparrows in the street are like some men.
They chatter much concerning their affairs.
But have no music in their souls,
They die, nobody knows they're gone, nor cares.
They think that here the world begins; and here
It has its ending, too, in their small ken;
Content to live within a narrow sphere.
The sparrow in the street is like some men.

Miss Pattie Batemen, of Edenton, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Leary, on Church street

Would Smash the Club.

If members of the "Hay Fever Association would use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the club would go to pieces, for it always cures this malady, and Asthma, the kind that baffles the doctors—it wholly drives from the system. Thousands of once-hopeless sufferers from Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis owe their lives and health to it. It conquers Grip, saves little ones from Croup and Whooping Cough and is positively guaranteed for all Throat and Lung troubles, 50c, $1.00. Trial bottles free at South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C. and all druggists.

Looked Like Economy.

Uncle Hiram (just back from the big city)—I don't think that nephew of our'n is got as much money as he makes out he has.

Aunt Emily—Why, I thought you said he had such a nice home in the city.

Uncle Hiram—But I didn't tell ye nothin about him havin both them little girls o' his'n playin on the same planner at once. I tell ye he's a-gettin hard up.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Vice of Nagging.

Clouds the happiness of the home, but a nagging woman often needs help. She may be so nervous and run down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, excitable, troubled with loss of appetite, headache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells, she needs Electric Bitters, the most wonderful remedy for ailing women. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used it, and become healthy and happy. Try it. Only 50c. South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C., and all druggists guarantee satisfaction.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

Extent of Florist Industry.

The florist business in the United States is by no means an unimportant industry. It is estimated that the retail value of flowers sold annually is $12,500,000 and of potted plants $10,000,000. There are no less than 10,000 establishments in the United States devoted to the growing of plants under glass.—Chicago Chronicle.

Dust of the sea is one of the mysteries which perplex sailors. No matter how carefully the decks of sailing ships may be washed down in the morning an enormous quantity of dust can be swept up at night.

Notice.

"The North Carolinian" having passed into other hands, all receipts for subscription and advertising to April 1, 1902 and all other receipts for money paid to the estate of the late Palemon John must hereafter bear the personal signature of the executrix.

ELLA V. JOHN

pril 9, 1902.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C., May 8, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2.00 o'clock, p. m., of Friday May 23, 1902, and then publicly opened, for the construction of a life-saving station at Seatack, Virginia Specifications and drawings, forms of proposal, etc., can be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of Construction of Life-Saving Stations, 17 State street, New York City, the Superintendent of the 7th Life-Saving District, Shawbore, North Carolina; the Assistant Inspector of the Life-Saving District, Elizabeth City, North Carolina; or to this office, S. I. Kimball, General Superintendent.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Executrix of the late Palemon John I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ELLA V. JOHN,
Executrix.

March 14, 1902.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Ephraim Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. May 12th 1902

R. J. Hassel, Administrator
I. M. Meekins, Attorney.

ATTORNEYS

Patents and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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The Other Way.

He—Bertha, I am going to ask you a question, a question which will have a lasting effect upon my life as you answer it. Bertha, dear, will you be a sister to me?

She—Charley, I can't do that, but I will be your wife.—Boston Transcript.

More Appropriate.

Barber (obsequity) Shampoo, sir?

Customer (with shining bald pate)—No; shine.—Puck

Whale Houses.

At one time not very long ago there was on the Lancashire coast, near Lythan, England, a cottage and boat-house that were made almost entirely from the remains of a score or so of whales that had been driven ashore some years before. The framework of the edifice consisted wholly of whalebone, and the dried skins of the huge creatures were neatly and strongly fastened as a covering for walls and roof. There is another building of exactly the same kind at Peterhead, in Scotland, and in this case the skulls of the whales and some of the heavier bones are used with great effect as outside ornaments.

TAILORING

An exclusive stock of high class fabrics for evening and half dress.



New Spring AND Summer Samples.

Suitings, Trouserings

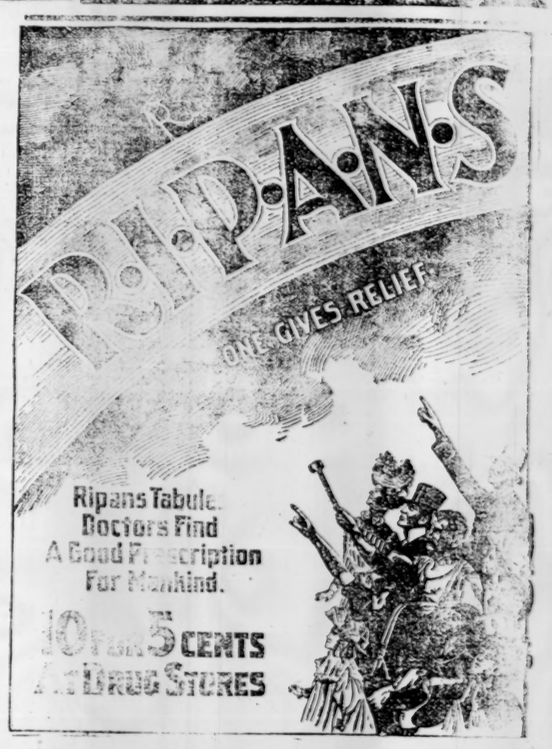
A choice line.

Your order placed now will receive prompt attention.

C. RAULFS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City



WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

N. G. GRANDY & CO.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Agents for American Fertilizer Co's. HIGH CLASS

FERTILIZERS.

Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls. Hay, Corn and Oats.

REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat Flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

J. B. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler.

Undertakers' Supplies,

Keepers to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CASKETS AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metallic Cases a specialty. All kinds of Carpenter Work done

A. W. HAFF

Successor to

Lanphear & Haft

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK

North Carolina Shad a Specialty

Agents.

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

Groceries

—AND—

Confectioners.

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Street.

Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock.

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. R. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, E. B. Whitehurst; Treasurer, J. R. Forebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, C. Bell Assistant, J. C. Scarborough and W. Sawyer Brothers Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, I. E. Weeks; Fire Commissioner, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Modlin.

Collector of Customs—W. C. Brooks, Sr.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, T. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: D. H. Tuttle pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williamson Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. T. S. Davis, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services Communion every Sunday morning and night.

Colored—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor; Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M. W. Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Herring rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; African Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. S. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan A. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: J. C. Conner, Charles Reid and E. V. Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A. S. Aydlett, Surveyor, J. C. Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Principal.

Select School, L. S. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

DO WE GET YOUR BUNDLE?

THIS laundry's Full of Satisfaction.

We dispense it in generous measure to all our patrons.

Every garment that we do u is liberally sprinkled with it.

We wash and iron it int every bit of work that we turn out.

Are YOU getting satisfaction? Try US.

Albemarle Steam Laundry,

L. E. Skinner, Prop.

'PHONE 129.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address E. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.

A Poor watch

is worse than

No watch

Since it looses for its owner both money and time. Those we can show you are the best kind—the kind you want

Louis Selig,

Leading Jeweler.

Corner Main & Water Street.

Carry full line jewelery, cut glass, Silver and Cameras.

Norfolk and Southern R. R

Schedule in effect May 12th, 1902.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday] 2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " " 4:30, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City " " 9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton " 6:40 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connecting With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Monday and Wednesday for Scuppernong River.

Daily steamboat line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke 5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way.

Steamboat service is subject to conditions of Weather. The Company reserves the right to change the hours of leaving without notice, and will not be responsible for detention of boats or delays in departure.

For further information apply to W. S. Keyes, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., at Norfolk, Va.

E. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, May 22nd 1902.

HER WAY.

Eyes? Well, no, her eyes ain't much;
Guess you'd call 'em a lot of such—
Sort o' small an' kinder gray.
'Taint her eyes; it's jest her way.

Hair ain't black, nor even brown;
Got no gold upon her crown;
Sort o' ruby, I should say.
'Taint her hair; it's jest her way.

'Taint her mouth—her mouth is wide,
Sort o' runs from side to side.
See 'em better ev'ry day.
'Taint her mouth; it's jest her way.

Nose I reckon's nothin great;
Couldn't even swear it's straight;
Fact, I feel I'm free to say
'Taint her nose; it's jest her way.

Love her? Well, I guess I do!
Love her mighty fond and true;
Love her better ev'ry day.
Dunno why; it's jest her way.
—Elizabeth Sylvester in Century.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

The man who is proud of his brains needs more.

Dr. Gaston Bell, of Oriental is in the city.

Notice change in steam-boat schedule of the Norfolk and Southern.

The farmer is now all smiles. The recent showers have proved a godsend indeed.

Miss Carroll, and brother of Baltimore, are visiting Mrs. C. W. Hollowell at Bay Side.

The return of the sweet girl-graduate will soon cause hearts to thrill.

The journalistic atmosphere is still super-charged in this vicinity. Pull Dick, pull devil.

Miss Clara Bond, one of Edenton's most popular young ladies, is the guest of Miss Greenleaf on Main street.

Judging from the Tar Heel the "business manager" of the Economist is evidently of the mephistophelian type.

Children's Day at the Methodist church last Sunday. There was a good crowd and a creditable program.

Miss Nivling, of Sioux City, Iowa, has been the guest of Mrs. G. W. Ward on Main street, during the past week.

Mr. Walter Parker, succeeds the late lamented H. M. Gallop, as Captain of the life-saving station at Whales Head.

What about the water works and sewerage scheme? Are we too busy opening up streets to attend too such trivial matters?

The appearance of the court house is being improved by the application of a coat of paint to the iron-work thereof.

The local truckers are now as busy as the proverbial busy bee. Large shipments of cabbages are being made from this county.

Mr. Geo. Scott Jr. is home from Worcester Technology college for his vacation. George is preparing for a course at Cornell University.

The electric lights ganged aglee Sunday evening, and those who were gathered together in the various churches were left in inner darkness.

Lieut George M. Daniels, the accessor of Lieut. Crisp, in the revenue service, is slated for promotion. We congratulate the Lieutenant.

The Rev. J. L. Sutpher, a traveling evangelist, hailing from New York, will continue to expound the word at the court house every evening this week.

THE CAROLINIAN acknowledges a brief call from our brother of the pen, Mr Hamburger of the Edenton News, Saturday. Call again, friend, when "ye lady fair" limits not the time for converse.

If you are looking for a high old time, Norfolk is your oyster this week, the Elks carnival now owns that city and the streets are one great throng of surging humanity.

Mr. D. O. Newberry left Thursday to attend the bed-side of his wife, who is quite ill at her home in Columbia. THE CAROLINIAN wishes Mrs. Newberry a speedy convalescense.

The festive burglar has again put in an appearance. He gave the temperance people his support this time by endeavoring to put the local saloon run by Berry & Shannon out of business.

Remember, the Surfmen's Association meets here June 10th. By error the date was mis-stated in our last week's issue. Elizabeth hopes to give the heroes of the surf a rousing reception.

A jolly aggregation, from New Bern, passed through here Tuesday en route for Norfolk, where they will indulge in the festitivities of the week, the Elks carnival elsewhere referred to.

The listener reports the following conversation from one of our local porches: She—"You would'nt mind saying this over again tomorrow, would' you, dearie? I am a member of the M. P. D. C. Club." "Why, what does that mean?" "Moonlight proposals don't count."

Mr. D. T. Swain left yesterday for Norfolk under care of Dr. Isaiah Fearing to undergo an operation at St. Vincents Hospital.

The Norfolk & Southern people are now taking an active interest in the proposed new steam-boat line to Hatteras from this port. Some of the intermediate points of stoppage will be Roanoke Wharf at Manteo. Avon, Buxton and Rodanthe. Other places will, doubtless, be added to the list.

THE CAROLINIAN doesn't blame the Water street crowd for advocating the extension of that thoroughfare, thus enhancing the value of their real estate holdings, but it does blame the people, who will have to foot the bill, for sitting meekly by and letting them have their way.

The 19th annual Council of the diocese of East Carolina will meet in Christ Church today at 10o'clock. Services at 11 o'clock this morning and at 8 o'clock tonight. The council will continue its meeting two or three days with services every night. The public is invited to be present at business sessions as well as at the services.

Mr. F. M. Andrews, a former section-master on the N. & S. died Sunday at his residence in this city as the result of a paralitic stroke, the second that he has suffered. The funeral occured Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was an Odd Fellow and was buried with honors of the lodge.

The streets in the southern portion of the city are indeed, sadly neglected, It looks as if residents of that section will have to go before the Fathers with a recital of grievances. The street commissioner absolutely ignores this portion of the town. The wooden curbings are things of memory only; the drains are choked and unattended to, the foot bridges are allowed to remain in a rotten and dangerous condition—in fact the streets of a deserted village would look modern like in comparison. We dont know who is in fault, but the present state of affairs is certainly one that demands careful investigation.

Miss. Hunter, a youhg lady of Hertford, the daughter of Mr. Henry Hunter of that place, met with a fata accident Monday near South Mills. She was out driving, the horse became restive and in his plunging succeded in kicking her in the chest, causing an internal hemorrhage from which she died a few minutes afterwards.

There is talk of several important building ventures. It is rumored that the syndicate which recently purchased the Fred Davis wharf property, foot of Matthews street, intends, if Water street is opened up, to construct a handsome structure for wholesalers with offices above, on that site. If the street in question is extended as proposed, and a ferry secured to Camden at that point a strong fight for which is at present being made by interested parties, the proposed building would, doubtless prove a great investment.

Died Sunday morning at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. F. M. Grice, in this city, Mrs. Nellie Baxter, widow of the late Rev. Mott Baxter, in the 44th year of her age. Mrs. Baxter had been an invalid for some time, the victim of a malignant tumor, and death was a happy release from suffering. The funeral took place Monday morning at M. E. church, and the remains were afterwards conveyed to Norfolk, the former home of the deceased, for interment. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. J. E. McCabe, M. R. Griffin, C. W. Grice, Bruce Martin, J. B. Blades and Dr. John Griggs. The deceased leaves surviving her a sister, Mrs Samuel Long, and several half-sisters and brothers, Mrs. F. M Grice, Mrs. John Fearing, Mr. Robt. Whitehurst, and Mr. David Whitehurst, all of this city. Mrs. Baxter left a will by which disposition of considerable property is made. To her sister, Mrs. Long, was bequethed $6,000, the rest of the property is divided among her half-sisters and brothers, each of whom, it is estimated, will receive about $4,000, Mr. Robert Whitehurst is executor under the will.

Free Delivery.

The following letter, communicated by courtesy, is of interest to the people of Pasquotank:

"Washington, D. C. May 8th 1902:

H. T. Greenleaf,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dear Sir—I am disappointed that a special agent has not heretofore visited you for the purpose of investigating the petitions for the four several free delivery routes from your city. A Special agent was sent down early in April to investigate the applications for the routes in the 1st. District, but was taken sick and had to leave his work. I have just succeeded in having the Department to detail Special Agent A. B. Veazey to go into the 1st. District and he should be in Elizabeth City very soon. Kindly inform your people of the cause of delay.

Yours very truly,

Jno H. Small."

It is now up to the people. The press and the Chamber of Commerce have done their duty. What are you going to do about it?

The Public Building.

The merry war is on. The following letter speaks for itself:

"Washington, D. C. May 15th 1902

H. T. Greenleaf.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dear Sir—Referring to your letter of recent date, I beg to say the Senate Committee struck out the proviso in the Elizabeth City bill so as to give the Secretary of the Treasury discretion in fixing the location for building. Hoping this is satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours,

F. M. Simmons."

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Post, commenting upon the present state of affairs in re the same, says:

"The fight over the selection of a site for the new public building at Elizabeth City has resulted in triumphs for all factions, but the die will be cast when the public buildings bill goes to conference. The advocates of the present site scored before the House committee, but last week the Senate committee on public buildings tacked an amendment on the bill, which is favorable to those citizens of Elizabeth City who want a new location for the building. After the bill as amended passes the the Senate, which it will do, the conference comes and then there will be a renewal of the fight."

The Y. M. C. A.

At a meeting held here Saturday the movement for a Y. M. C. A. in Elizabeth City was finally launched.

Reports were received showing contributions amounting to $1,700 so far made and a membership of 160 names secured.

The international constitution was read and unanimously adopted. The management of the association is practically vested is a board of directors composed of fifteen men, who represent the various denominations in this city. The following officers were elected by the directors: Prof. S. L. Sheep, President; J. H. LeRoy, Vice Pres.; Dr S. W. Gregorg, Sec., and M. R. Griffin, Treas.

Permanent quarters have not yet been secured. The directors have opened up negotiations with several parties looking to the building of a suitable home for the new organization. Under the circumstances the association can hardly hope to be in good working order before the 1st of the year.

Pasquotank Court.

The May term of Pasquotank county Superior Court opens here Monday, Judge Jones presiding. The docket is a lengthy one. The first week will be devoted to state cases mainly. There are a number of divorce cases and several insurance cases brought by John Lewis Hinton against various parties. The causes of City vs John et als, former commissioners Cohoon vs, Water, a contention as to ownership of the property known as the "park", and Naylor vs. Terry, a dispute as to ownership of a portion of the timber land known as the Great Park estate, are those of chief interest on the civil docket.

The Big Bankrupt Sale.

About one year ago, the firm of Jones, Raper & Co. began business in this town, putting in a very select stock of shoes, ready-made clothing and gents furnishing goods. They bought too heavily and failed to make a success. They were compelled to go into bankruptcy and give up their stock to their creditors. R. J. Mitchell (who runs the big Bee Hive Store) was on the lookout for bargains. He made a bid for the Jones Raper & Co's stock and the northern merchants accepted it. Mitchell bought it at a great sacrifice, enabling him to sell it at exactly what Jones, Raper & Co. paid for it. Mr. Oliver Gilbert is in charge of the stock at the old stand of Jones, Raper & Co, where every dollar's worth will be closed out at exactly wholesale cost price. They have employed Messrs. Jones and Raper to assist in selling out this stock. Never in the history of Elizabeth City has there ever been such an opportunity for the public to secure bargains as now. Everything is being sold at exactly the wholesale cost price. The cost mark of Jones, Raper & Co is hung up in the store so you can see the exact cost of everything,

It's the busiest place in town—the trouble you'll find is getting waited on Crowds have flocked there ever since this sale started—This stock amounts to about twelve thousand dollars worth of, comparatively, new goods, consisting of over four thousand dollars worth of men and boys clothing, five thousand dollars worth of shoes and the balance, all kinds of men's furnishing goods. They are giving big discounts to merchants buying in quantities, being much less than the wholesale price. Mr. Merchant, if you are truly a business man, you will look into this at once. The entire stock must be sold in the next 30 days at the old stand of Jones, Raper and Co. Mitchell will not move any of this stock into his main store, if low prices and big bargains mean anything to the public. Even if you don't need them now it will pay you to buy some of these goods and put them aside. Sale now going on at the old stand of Jones, Raper & Co Water street.

ON A WHEEL the rider frequently meets with disaster. A very handy and efficient doctor to have with you when an accident happens is a bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment.



Ulcers or Running Sores

need not become a fixture upon your body. If they do it is your fault, for

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

will thoroughly, quickly and permanently cure these afflictions. There is no guess work about it; if this liniment is used a cure will follow.

YOU DON'T KNOW how quickly a burn or scald can be cured until you have treated it with Mexican Mustang Liniment. As a flesh healer it stands at the very top.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Extends its thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage it has received since beginning operations a few weeks ago. For a brand new enterprise starting in a field against well entrenched competition we feel justly proud of the business done thus far, but as the season has just fairly opened we wish to make a few remarks like these: "It shall be our aim to merit the continuous patronage of the public by dealing fairly and squarely at all times by weighing Ice as delivered—by offering a choice high grade, very hard frozen article free from impurities, by serving our customers promptly and in an accommodating spirit, and finally we promise that our prices shall be all right. If there is anything else we can offer the public, kindly let us hear from you.

Very truly yours for good hot weather.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Leave Orders With P. L. Winder, Poindexter Street Or Call phone No. 200.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips, Ward & Rountree,

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfok, Virginia,

WE NEED YOU

IN OUR BUSINESS!

If you're not a customer of ours you should be. We are going to keep after you until we get you. After the first purchase you'll come again. The

GROCERY

business is our only business, and we endeavor to treat our customer so satisfactorily that our sales increase every week. We always have the variety and our guarantee goes with all sales.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Clothing Facts For Thougthful Men.

A well dressed man is usually a successful man. He has more chances in life than a shabby fellow.

There is no necessity of being shabbily dressed when high grade clothes can be bought for the price paid for cheap, shoddy, poorly made goods.

Our suits are trade makers, and every garment must be satisfactory or money will be refunded.

We make a specialty of our made-to-order department, which is under the charge of an expert.

If you want your clothes to fit, buy them of

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

Your Doctor Fights Disease with

MEDICINE.

If the medicine is not right he cannot conquer the disease. If the druggist does his duty the medicine will be right, and your physician will send a fair chance of winning the victory. You can help your doctor by having your prescriptions filled here. If it is not convenient to bring them, 'phone us and we will send for them.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

HEYWOOD BABY

Carriages and Go-Carts

Are the Ones That give satisfaction They embody all the improvements:—

Nutless Axles,
Patent Wheel Locks,
Dust Proof Hubs,
Rubber Hub Tips,
All Metal Gear,
Enamel Finish.

Beautiful Upholsteries and Parasols

Go Carts have large bodies and the best Adjustment ever Made.

If You are interested in the best come in and examine them.

Prices to Suit Every Purse.

P. W. Melick.

SUFFERED 25 YEARS

With Catarrh of the Stomach---Pe-ru-na Cured.



Congressman Botkin, of Winfield, Kan.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman Congressman Botkin says:

"My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Manalin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure."—J. D. Botkin.

Mr. L. F. Verdery, a prominent real estate agent, of Augusta, Ga., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from catarrhal dyspepsia. I tried many physicians, visited a good many springs, but I believe Peruna has done more for me than all of the above put together. I feel like a new person."—L. F. Verdery.

The most common form of summer catarrh is catarrh of the stomach. This is generally known as dyspepsia. Peruna cures these cases like magic.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

How the Applicants Answered.

A candidate for the position of keeper in a city menagerie was asked the other day, when undergoing the civil-service examination: "If the prize lion sprained his ankle, what would you do to give him relief?"

"I'd get some liniment," was the answer, "and put my hand in between the iron bars and put the liniment gently on the lion's ankle." "I suppose you know," was added in parenthesis, "that I've got a wooden arm."

Another applicant, aiming at appointment as police matron, was asked what were her special qualifications for the place. "I've been a widow off and on for twenty years," she answered.

The examiners of the local Civil Service Commission tell of many amusing errors. Defining the word "horizontally," one applicant wrote: "It means going or turning in a crooked way." "Infectious," another asserted, "means a disease very much in the person, so as to have immediate attention and quietness, with no fear of contagion."

A shorthand writer was asked to take down the following from dictation and transcribe it: "In this country we have not yet formed the habit of looking at the civil service as offering a career; we are only emerging from looking on it as a political function." As the candidate wrote it out, it read: "In this country we have not yet formed the habit of looking on the civil service as from a mirror. We are only emerging from the habit of looking on civil service as a political fiction."—New York Post.

Advertising.

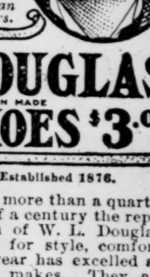
To the students of the University of Chicago a merchant defined advertising thus: "Influencing the minds of people. It is making others think as you desire. It means using all those forces which produce impressions and crystallize opinions. It is the creating of prestige—that quality which causes others to accept a statement without question. Advertising is a higher form of mental activity than ordinary commercial transactions."

I Feel So Tired.

How often do we hear this and similar expressions from tired, overworked women and weary men, who do not know where to find relief. For that intense weariness, so common and so discouraging, we earnestly recommend Vogeler's Curative Compound. It is not a stimulant but a true blood purifier and strength restoring tonic, safe and sure, which will gradually build up all the weak organs in such a way as to be a lasting benefit. A fair trial of a free sample bottle which St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., of Baltimore, Md, will send you for the asking, will convince anyone of its wonderful medicinal value. It will drive all impurities from the blood, give nerve, mental and bodily strength and vigour and make the sufferer wholly a new being. It creates an appetite, makes one sleep and makes the weak strong. Do not forget that Vogeler's Curative Compound is made from the formula of a London physician, who has given years of study to same. Sample bottle free from St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore.

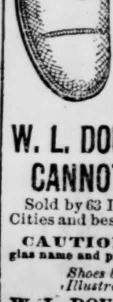
Mrs. Soan, "The Royal Standard," Frimley Road, Frimley, writes: "I was a great sufferer from sciatica for many years. I tried all sorts of liniments and embrocations which had no good effect; I used St. Jacobs Oil, and the pain left me instantly."

W. L. Douglas Shoes are made of the best imported and American leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.
Notice increase of sales:
1898, 748,706 Pairs.
1901, 1,566,720 Pairs.
Business More Than Doubled in 4 Years.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
$3.50 SHOES $3.00

Established 1876.



For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas' Shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes. They are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only Shoes that in every way equal $5.00 and $6.00 shoes. They are the standard of the world. This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 and $3.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American Cities and best shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION. The genuine have W.L.Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

IN HONOR OF McKINLEY

The Cornerstone of Memorial College Laid by President Roosevelt.

Institution Will Be Devoted to Studies Embracing Diplomacy, Arbitration Civics and International Law.

Washington, D. C.—In the presence of a large assemblage President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government of the American University, a few miles outside this city in the north western part of the District of Columbia. When completed the building will be devoted to studies in diplomacy, municipal government, arbitration, civics and international law.

The ceremonies began with a hymn written for the occasion by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, President of Howard University. Responsive readings from the Proverbs and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Perry, of Chicago, followed. Senator Dolliver then spoke briefly of the life and character of President McKinley, and said it was fitting that his name should be connected with a school of political science, because he was not only great as a statesman, but he was greatest in his comprehension of the humble duties of American citizenship.

Senator Hanna was the next speaker, and from the beginning of his remarks until the end his voice trembled with emotion.

Commissioner MacFarland, Dr. F. M. Bristol, who was President McKinley's pastor, and Bishop Mallalieu followed with brief addresses.

The speechmaking closed with a brief address by President Roosevelt who said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am to say but one word. Nothing more need be said than has been said already by those who have addressed you this afternoon — the statesman who worked with McKinley and the pastor under whose ministrations he sat.

"It is indeed appropriate that the Methodists of America—the men belonging to that religious organization which furnished the pioneers in carving out of the West what is now the heart of the great American republic—should found this great university in the city of Washington and should build the college that is to teach the science of government in the name of the great exponent of good and strong government who died last fall; who died as truly for this country as Abraham Lincoln himself.

"I thank you for having given me the opportunity this afternoon to come before you and to lay the cornerstone of this building."

The President then, with trowel in hand, threw in the mortar and the stone was lowered slowly into position. At some later date it will be raised sufficiently to permit the placing of a number of relics in the zinc box within. The Doxology was sung at the President's request, and the services closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor, of Washington.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees resolutions were passed providing plans to raise funds to complete the building.

NIXON RESIGNS LEADERSHIP.

Tammany Chieftain Charged "Kitchen Cabinet" Had Usurped His Powers.

New York City. — Declaring that a "kitchen cabinet, led by Andrew Freedman," had usurped his powers and hampered his every move, Lewis Nixon has resigned as leader of Tammany Hall. His formal resignation has been forwarded to George M. Van Hoesen, Chairman of the General Committee.

As an immediate result of Mr. Nixon's retirement, John F. Carroll, formerly Richard Croker's deputy, issued a statement in which he said Tammany should never again be governed by a "boss," but that the district leaders should rule.

Speculation as to the executive head of the organization began at once. From Senator Timothy D. Sullivan came a formal tender of his support to former Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, who agreed to become a candidate. James J. Martin, it was announced, is also in the field, but conservative members of the organization suggested that some other than a district leader should be chosen.

DIME NOVELS LED TO MURDER.

Bore Legitimate Fruit in Life Sentences of Two Youths.

Chicago.—Guy Locke, eighteen years old, and Edward C. Buffey, twenty, were sentenced to penal servitude for life, for the murder of Peter Fafinski.

"You ought to be hanged—you deserve it; but being minors protects you," said Judge Brentano, in pronouncing sentence.

Buffey ran away from his home in New York City with the idea of seeing some of the wild life he had read about in dime novels. Locke's home was in Rowletts, a village in Hart County, Ky. The murder was committed when the boys were attempting to rob Fafinski's grocery.

ALL FRANCE REPUBLICAN.

Loubet Notes That No Monarchist Ran For Parliament.

Brest, France.—President Loubet, on his arrival here on his way to visit the Czar in St. Petersburg, said in response to a toast at a lunch given by 1500 civil officials of Finistere:

"France is now unanimously Republican. Not a single candidate solicited the suffrages of the electors as a Royalist or Imperialist. I hope the Deputies are sincerely Republican, and that they will not allow their electoral promises to go to protest."

Burghers Lose 836 Men.

The weekly report of General Kitchener shows that nineteen Boers were killed, six wounded, 802 captured, and that nine surrendered in the course of last week, and that 600 rifles, 157 wagons, 400 horses and 4300 head of cattle fell into the hands of the British.

New Trial For Rathbone.

President Roosevelt and the Cabinet have ordered the laws of Cuba changed so that Estes G. Rathbone, convicted of postal frauds at Havana, can have a new trial.

Irish Leaguers Sentenced.

A special Crimes Act Court at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, has convicted seven members of the United Irish League of conspiring to compel a man to surrender his farm. Sentences ranging from two to four months' imprisonment were passed.

Frost Warnings Issued.

Frost warnings have been issued by the Washington Weather Bureau for interior New York, Northern Pennsylvania, Northern New Jersey, Upper Michigan and Northern Lower Michigan.

Filipinos Want Army to Stay.

Within the last few days petitions against the removal of American troops have been received at Manila from sixteen towns and villages, owing to the fear of bandits after the troops have left. It is believed in some quarters that the petitioners are chiefly influenced by a desire to retain the trade of the American soldiers.

Balschaneff, the Assassin, Executed.

Balschaneff, who assassinated M. Sipiagnine, the Russian Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburg, has been executed.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Naval Appropriation bill, which provides for two new battleships, two armored cruisers and two gunboats, and carries a total of $77,650,000, was taken up in the House.

Senator Foraker spoke on the Philippine question, defending the Administration's policy and the conduct of the Army.

President Roosevelt pardoned C. A. S. Frost, who was involved in the contempt proceedings in the United States Court at San Francisco in which Judge Noyes was the principal. Frost was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The House passed a bill to print 5000 copies of Jefferson's "Life of Jesus of Nazareth," sometimes known as "Jefferson's Bible."

The Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill, after a lively discussion on the subject of coronation embassies.

Senator Hoar introduced an isthmian canal bill, providing that the President should designate the route of the waterway.

President Roosevelt nominated Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, for Commissioner of Pensions.

The funeral of Rear-Admiral Sampson took place at the Church of the Covenant, and his body was buried with naval ceremonies in Arlington National Cemetery.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

A murderer named Ricafort, put to death at Lingayen, Luzon, was the first person to be garroted under American authority in the Philippine Islands.

Neely and Rathbone, the convicted American officials in Cuba, appealed to President-elect Palma to aid them in securing a pardon.

General Chaffee sailed for Mindanao to hold a conference with the chiefs of the island.

DOMESTIC.

Burglars attempted to loot the jewelry story of A. Kaempfer, Chicago, but were scared away after a revolver fight.

While having her teeth extracted, the wife of Chilean Consul Juan A. Perira died at Oakland, Cal.

Heavy winds did great damage to fruit trees in Wayne County, N. Y.

The final distribution of the Fair estate was ordered by Judge Troutt at San Francisco, Cal. By it the children of the decedent will receive about $7,000,000 additional.

Lieutenant-Governor Jesse Stone of Wisconsin died in Milwaukee.

A company with $40,000,000 capital was formed at Chicago to consolidate several independent iron foundries.

The United States torpedo boat destroyer Stewart was launched in the Harlem River, at New York City.

After six trials for embezzlement and being convicted three times, the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, ordered another trial for J. M. McKnight.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spent four days at the University of Chicago investigating the institution for his father.

Charged with forgery of notes on the school fund Postmaster George W. Shoemaker, of Albany, Mo., was arrested.

After fatally shooting his wife, Miles E. Brown, of Syracuse, N. Y., killed himself.

The resignation of Eliza M. Mosher, woman's dean of the University of Michigan, was tendered.

Yale authorities forbade students to use the university's name in connection with a boxing tournament to be viewed by King Edward VII.

Walter Webber, of Columbus, was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of Ohio.

Three miners fell 250 feet in a mine at Crystal Falls, Mich., and live.

FOREIGN.

The German steamer Sakkarah was wrecked on Huamblin Island, off the Chilean coast, with $1,500,000 in gold aboard.

General Sam, formerly President of Haiti, was forced by revolutionists in Port au Prince to sail for France.

A snowslide near Kaslo, B. C., killed one man and buried two others under twenty feet of snow.

Many crowned heads in Europe contributed to the funds to relieve the distress in Martinique, King Edward giving $5000, Emperor William $2500 and King Oscar $1000.

Savanna Kek, an important town in Laos, French Cochin-China, was attacked by rebellious natives. The town was well defended by the French garrison stationed there.

Haitian revolutionists placed former President Boisrond Canal in the Presidential chair.

The White Star Line will continue under the British flag.

Balscheneff, the Russian student who assassinated M. Spiaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, was sentenced to be hanged.

A relief party which entered St. Pierre, Martinique, failed to find a living human being in the entire city.

The Queen Regent of Spain presided for the last time over a council of the Ministers. She begged the Ministers to serve her son with the same loyalty with which they had served her.

Starving Russian peasants were flocking to Moscow by thousands. Winter sowings in the Baltic provinces were damaged by drought and frost.

Rebels in the Chinese province of Chi-Li were defeated after severe fighting, and their leaders captured.

Barnum & Bailey's circus was the cause of a serious riot at Bezlers, France.

The Salvador Arbitration Commission gave a judgment for over $500,000 in favor of the United States.

The Servian Government notified the Porte that it held Turkey responsible for the recent frontier affrays between Servian guards and Albanians, and threatened reprisals if they were repeated.

The only survivors of the population of St. Pierre, Martinique, were those persons who left the town before the eruption of Mont Pelee.

An attack by land and sea by Venezuelan Government troops and gunboats on the town of Carupano failed.

The Atlantic shipping combine agreements divided $120,000,000, and brought into the trust five lines—White Star, Dominion, American, Atlantic Transport and Leyland.

Professor James Gilmore, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was sentenced to three and a half months' imprisonment in Italy for injuring Professor Ciappi, an Italian.

Mr. Stead claimed credit for including American scholarships in the provisions of Cecil Rhodes's will.

Hunger was largely the cause of the wrecking of estates in Russia by peasants.

London newspapers continued to comment angrily on the proposed Atlantic shipping combination.

American engineers were hiring laborers in Norway to build a railroad to develop the ore elds of the Dunderland Company.

A new cannon invented by Professor Birkeland, of Norway, caused much interest in Germany.

ASKS THE PUBLIC FOR AID

President Appeals to the Nation For Prompt Contributions.

He Names Relief Committees, With a Central Distributing Agency For the Country at New York City.

Washington, D. C. — The following has been issued from the White House:

"The President has appointed a committee to receive funds for the relief of the sufferers from the recent catastrophes in Martinique and St. Vincent. The gentlemen appointed from each city are asked to collect and receive the funds from their localities and neighborhoods as expeditiously as possible and forward them to the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the New York Committee, which committee will act as central distributing point for the country. The President directs all the postmasters throughout the country, and requests the presidents of all the national banks, to act as agents for the collection of contributions and to forward the same at once to Mr. Bliss at New York City. The postmasters are also directed to report to the Postmaster-General, within ten days, any funds collected on this account.

"The President appeals to the public to contribute generously for the relief of those upon whom this appalling calamity has fallen, and asks that the contributions be sent in as speedily as possible. The gentlemen designated on the several committees are requested to act at once. The following are the committees:

"New York City—The Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer; Morris K. Jesup, John Claflin, Jacob H. Schiff and William R. Corwine.

"Boston—Augustus Hemenway, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett and Henry Lee Higginson.

"Philadelphia—Charles Emory Smith, Provost Charles C. Harrison, Joseph G. Darlington, Clement A. Griscom and John H. Converse.

"Baltimore—James A. Gary.

"Washington—Charles C. Glover.

"Pittsburg—A. J. Logan and H. C. Frick.

"Buffalo—John G. Millburn and Carlton Sprague.

"Cleveland—Myron T. Herrick and Samuel Mather.

"Cincinnati — Jacob G. Schmidlapp and Briggs S. Cunningham.

"Chicago — J. J. Mitchell, Marvin Hughitt, Marshall Field and Graeme Stewart.

"Milwaukee—F. G. Bigelow, Charles F. Pfister and Fred Pabst.

"Minneapolis—Thomas Lowrey and J. J. Shevlin.

"St. Paul—Kenneth Clark and Theodore Schurmeier.

"Detroit—Don M. Dickinson.

"St. Louis—Charles Parsons, Adolphus Busch and Robert S. Bookings.

"Kansas City — W. B. Clark and Charles Campbell.

"Omaha—John C. Wharton and Victor B. Caldwell.

"Denver—D. H. Moffatt.

"San Francisco — Mayor Schmitz, George A. Newhall, A. Shardoro, Robert J. Tobin, Henry T. Scott and A. A. Watkins.

"New Orleans—The Hon. Paul Capdevielle, I. L. Lyons and S. T. Walmsley."

100,000 FACE FAMINE.

Provisions Are Urgently Needed on the Stricken Island of Martinique.

Fort de France, Martinique.—The United States Government tug Potomac has brought a ton of supplies to Martinique, consisting, in part, of codfish and flour.

A famine here is imminent. The northern section of the island is depopulated.

Provisions are needed here for 100,000 people immediately. A shipload of lime is also needed at St. Pierre for sanitary purposes. The stench there from the dead bodies is overpowering.

Mont Pelee was still belching smoke and fire.

Words fail to describe the present situation at St. Pierre. A small detachment of French troops is making efforts to inter the dead, although the Government seems to be strikingly unconcerned as to what is done in this direction.

The looting of the dead has begun already. Five colored and one white man were turned over to the commander of the French cruiser Suchet for punishment.

Senate Votes $300,000 More.

Washington, D. C.—In the Senate Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution appropriating $500,000, including the $200,000 already appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President in such manner as will most promptly and efficiently relieve the stricken people of the French West Indies and St. Vincent. The resolution was adopted without comment.

PREACHER A MURDERER.

The Rev. John Poleet Confesses That He Killed a Companion.

Springfield, Ill.—The Rev. John Poleet, the Baptist missionary who was arrested here for the murder of his traveling companion, Charles Isaksson, has made a confession to his father-in-law, John Walker, of Jerseyville, who came to Springfield to make arrangements for his defense.

Poleet says he killed Isaksson in a moment of frenzy. The impulse to murder and rob his companion came upon him suddenly, he says, and without warning he picked up a car coupler and beat out the man's brains. He says he is ready to die for the crime.

Poleet had charge of a Baptist mission at McCluskey, Ill.

Coincidence in a Storm.

Arcola, Ill., was visited by a cloudburst and hurricane, which did great damage to many buildings and growing crops. Forty-four years ago to the day the town was visited by a cyclone and was utterly blotted from the map.

An Indian Reservation Opened.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation opening to settlement the Fort Hall Indian reservation in Idaho. The opening involves nearly 400,000 acres, ceded to the Government by the Shoshones and Bannock Indians.

Texas Charters Forfeited.

The charters of 782 domestic corporations and the permits to do business in Texas of eighty-eight foreign corporations has been declared forfeited by the Secretary of State for failure to pay their franchise tax to the State. Of this number about 400 are oil companies.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill has been passed by the United States Senate. The amount appropriated in the bill as it passed the House was $5,114,540.

Cyclist McEachern's Fatal Ride.

Archie McEachern, the champion bicycle rider, of Toronto, Canada, was killed on the Coliseum track at Atlantic City, N. J., while being paced by a motor tandem in an attempt to establish a new mile record. The accident was the result of the breaking of a chain on the motor cycle.

Pension Commissioner Ware Takes Oath.

Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, who succeeds H. Clay Evans as Commissioner of Pensions, has taken the oath of office and entered upon the duties of his office at Washington.



Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.		
Creamery—Western, extra.	$ —	@$ 22½
Firsts	21¼@	22
Seconds	20½@	21
State dairy tubs, extra	21½@	22
Imitation creamery	19½@	21
Factory fancy	— @	20½
CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	11½@	11¾
Small	11¾@	12
Part skims, good to prime	7 @	9
Full skims	3 @	3½
EGGS.		
Jersey—Fancy	17½@	18
State and Penn	17½@	18
Western—Choice	16¾@	17¼
Southern—Choice	15 @	16
BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 17½@	2 20
Medium, choice	1 72½@	1 75
Pea, choice	1 80 @	1 85
Red kidney, choice	2 15 @	2 20
White kidney, choice	1 95 @	2 00
Yellow eye, choice	2 15 @	2 20
Lima, Cal	2 70 @	2 75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Winesap, per bbl	3 50 @	4 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	3 75 @	4 25
Baldwin, per bbl	2 50 @	5 00
Roxbury, russet, per bbl.	3 50 @	4 25
Strawberries, per qt	7 @	15
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, per lb	— @	13½
Roosters, per lb	— @	9
Turkeys, per lb	— @	10
Ducks, per pair	60 @	80
Geese, per pair	75 @	1 12
Pigeons, per pair	30 @	35
DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, per lb	9 @	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	10 @	13
Broilers, Phila., per lb	30 @	35
Spring ducklings, per lb	17 @	18
Geese, per lb	10 @	11
Squabs, per dozen	1 50 @	2 75
HOPS.		
State, 1901, choice, per lb	— @	20
Common to medium	15½@	17½
1900, choice	— @	14
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	— @	19
1900, choice	— @	14
1900, common to prime	11 @	13
Old odds	4 @	7
FURS.		
Red fox	3 00 @	5 00
Gray fox	75 @	1 00
Marten	2 00 @	12 00
Skunk, black	1 30 @	1 40
Skunk, striped	40 @	50
Raccoon	1 20 @	1 50
Opossum	12 @	60
Mink	2 50 @	4 50
Muskrat	9 @	18
Muskrat, kits	— @	3
HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	92½@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	85 @	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	75 @	80
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	60 @	70
Clover, per 100 lb	55 @	60
Straw, long rye	72 @	77½
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, Me., seed, per sack	2 40 @	3 25
N. Y. State, per sack	— @	2 25
Sweets, N. J., per bbl	3 00 @	5 00
Cabbage, N. C., per crate	75 @	1 12
Turnips, per bbl	— @	1 00
String beans, per crate	1 00 @	1 75
Egg plant, per box	2 00 @	2 50
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 25 @	2 25
Spinach, per bbl	50 @	75
Celery, per case	1 25 @	2 75
Lettuce, per bbl	1 50 @	2 00
Kale, per bbl	40 @	50
Squash, per crate	50 @	1 00
Beets, per 100 bunches	3 00 @	7 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	4 00 @	5 00
Peas, per basket	75 @	1 00
Asparagus, per doz. buches	50 @	4 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	40 @	60
Shallots, per 100 bunches	50 @	75
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50 @	2 50
Onions, N. O., per bbl	2 50 @	2 75
Cucumbers, per crate	1 50 @	2 25
Peppers, per carrier	1 25 @	1 75
SUNDRIES.		
Beeswax, prime, per lb	— @	31
Maple sugar, per lb	7¼@	7½
Maple syrup, per gal	65 @	75
GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter patents	3 90 @	4 20
Spring patents	4 10 @	4 35
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y	— @	84¼
No. 1 N. Duluth	— @	84¾
No. 2 red	89 @	93
Corn—No. 2 white	— @	72½
Oats—No. 2 white	— @	52
Track mixed	47 @	48
Rye—Western	66½@	66⅝
State	62 @	63
Lard, city	10.20c.@	10.40c
LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	9½@	11
Calves, city dressed	8 @	10
Country dressed	6½@	8½
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 25 @	5 75
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 50 @	7 10
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 40 @	7 50
Country dressed, per lb	7 @	9½

THE WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

Conditions Were Adverse to Growth in All Sections.

Washington, D. C.—From the Upper Mississippi eastward to the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast States the week was decidedly cold and unfavorable to growth, with light to heavy frosts, causing much damage to fruit in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and in New England. Drought continues in Florida and over portions of the east Gulf and South Atlantic States, and rain is generally needed in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States. The week has not been unfavorable to winter wheat, and generally the crop has made satisfactory progress, the least favorable reports being received from the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, while a decided improvement is reported from Nebraska.

Cold Snap Injures Fruit Crop.

The cold weather, with its accompanying frost, has done much damage to fruit trees. Farmers think the cherry crop has been ruined. In Eastern New York and Western Massachusetts young trees in general suffered, but many buds were not far enough advanced to be blasted.

Milk Trust to Sell Cheaply.

The 100 milk producers of the vicinity of Trenton, N. J., who some weeks ago formed a trust and proposed to sell milk all summer at the usual winter price of 8 cents a quart are going to sell milk at 5 cents. The middlemen balked the 8-cent proposal by arranging to bring in milk from a distance, so as to sell for 6 cents. The farmers now propose to put out wagons and sell milk to consumers at 5 cents, but to charge all middlemen 3 cents, which will force them out of business.

Cotton Goods Trade Conditions.

The cotton goods trade shows only moderate activity. The low price of silver tends to restrict export buying, and for home uses the demand reflects the actual needs of distributers. This condition of trade keeps the market clear of surplus stocks and holds prices steady, but gives no support to any effort to advance values.

Packing Operations Fall Off.

Packing operations continue to fall below those of last spring, and stocks of meats at Western centres are comparatively moderate.

Steel Values Very Strong.

There have been no important new developments in the iron and steel situation. Trade in crude products is quiet, owing to the scarcity of material for early delivery. Demand for finished iron and steel continues active, and values are very strong.

The Week in Trade Circles.

General trade conditions during the week have continued favorable. Industrial activity has been unabated, and there has been a large distribution of seasonable products by jobbers and retailers.

A Novelty in Hand Organs.

The latest novelty in hand organs has appeared in upper New York and the owner of it is the haughtiest Italian in town. It is built into a wagon, so that the organ itself represents the wagon box and in front there is a high seat for the driver. A broad canopy top protects the organ, which is equipped with a snare and a bass drum and a pair of cymbals. A good-looking horse is hitched between the shafts and no little care has been spent in decorating his harness with tassels and plates. The horse is so well trained that the full orchestra effect of the organ behind does not scare him. It may pain him, however, for his expression is as solemn as that of an elephant. The Italian who runs this outfit plays his organ and collects pennies himself. It is an imposing spectacle.—New York Sun.

Her Sense of Humor.

There is a young lady in the Navy Department who has a fine sense of humor. Part of her duty is to index the official mail signed by Judge Darling, of Vermont, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Two ladies of her acquaintance dropped in upon her the other day, and in the course of an interesting exchange of feminine views one of them exclaimed suddenly:

"What I'd like to know is, what do you do with yourself here all day, anyhow?"

"Oh, not much," was the reply of the clerk, "except read a lot of letters signed 'Darling.'"

Her visitors were astonished at the statement and sighed for additional details, but they were not forthcoming.—New York World.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The bald-headed man sooner or later comes to the scratch.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by druggists, 75c.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props, Toledo, O.

The fellow who has nothing to do can generally be depended upon to do it well.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The mountain climber evidently believes that there's plenty of room at the top.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Always make a wish on the first star you see at night.

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